

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE HERE

Will Form National League to Aid Woodrow Wilson.

WISH TO RENOUNCE REPUBLICAN RULE

Meeting Called for Richmond on August 6—Speakers Will Be Sent Among Colored Men of North—Giles Jackson Asked to Run Campaign.

Negroes of means and standing throughout the South have been invited by representative men of their race to join a movement in organizing the negro vote of the Northern States to support Mr. Woodrow Wilson and into the Democratic party. To this end a conference has been called to be held in Richmond on Monday, August 6. At that time, it is probable, it will be decided to hold a national headquarters office at Richmond or in Washington. It is the intention of the organizers of the movement, which is to organize a national organization of a Negro Democratic League, to provide means for sending speakers of the colored race to New York, Ohio, Indiana and other States of the North, where the negroes may hold the balance of power in an effort to secure their votes for Wilson. These speakers will tell their countrymen that they have lost and are under Democratic rule. They will also urge them to stop being the cat's paw for Republican politicians, and that the race could make itself on the side of progressive movements and for the betterment of the masses.

Jackson a Leader.
Giles Jackson of this city is a leader of the movement, which is expected to bring the colored people of the country into the Democratic party. He is active in the preliminary work, and has already been asked by his associates to take charge of the national headquarters, although he has not determined to do so, should he be requested by the meeting. There is some question in the minds of the leaders as to the proper strategy for conducting operations—whether to hold a national headquarters in Richmond or in Washington. This will be determined later.

According to Giles Jackson, the negroes who are leading the movement are not only men of means, but also men of business and professional men. They are not only men of means, but also men of business and professional men. They are not only men of means, but also men of business and professional men.

Further, he says, those at the head of the movement are men of means, which they will contribute to the cause. They are not only men of means, but also men of business and professional men. They are not only men of means, but also men of business and professional men.

Locally, it is believed nearly the entire qualified negro vote will be cast for Governor Wilson. This is estimated to be a large number, and will be a great help to the Democratic party.

Some estimates have placed it as high as 500, and it would seem that it is excessive. In the past few years only a mere handful of two colored men have taken the trouble to go to the polls and vote, although there have always been many more qualified.

Were Not Recognized.
The voters of the National Progressive party is pointed to as an instance of the political recognition of the negro outside of the Democratic party. Negroes were largely kept out of the precinct and county and the meeting on last spring. They then aligned themselves with the Roosevelt movement, and for a time were the only colored opponents of the administration at this State. Now, since the launching of the progressive party, their organization was not even recognized by Chairman Thomas Lee Moore in calling his State convention of the bill Moore contingent in Roanoke.

The Republicans, according to Giles Jackson, have used the negroes for their own ends, and the Democrats have been their real friends.

WED IN TRIBAL POMP

Miss Thelma Parker Bride of Henry G. Smart on Hawaiian Estate.
Honolulu, July 26.—Miss Thelma Parker, daughter of Colonel Sam Parker, of Honolulu, was married yesterday to Henry G. Smart, of the Hawaiian Islands, in a ceremony which was attended by a large number of guests. The ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's parents, and was a most impressive affair. The bride was accompanied by her father, and the groom by his parents. The ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's parents, and was a most impressive affair.

CITY OFFICIALS ACCEPT BRIBES

Eight Detroit Aldermen and Council Secretary Under Arrest.

GRAFT EXPOSURE MADE BY BURNS

Marked Money, Telephonic Testimony and Photographic Records Figure in Investigation, Which Has Been in Progress Since February. Other Arrests Expected.

Detroit, Mich., July 26.—Eight Aldermen and the secretary of the Common Council committee were placed under arrest this afternoon on charges of accepting bribes and conspiracy to accept a bribe for their votes and influence in the passing of a measure affecting city property, recently transferred to the Western Railroad. At least six other arrests of Aldermen are expected at any time, and it is believed that \$27,000 passed hands in some of the bribes.

The bribery was contemplated and men arrested under the personal supervision of Detective William J. Burns. The officials already arrested are: Thomas Glinn, president of the Council, who is alleged to have received \$10,000; R. Schreiner, Jr., secretary of the Council Committee, and also secretary of the American League of Municipalities, who is charged with conspiracy to bribe and corrupting a city official; Aldermen Joseph L. Thomson, said to have accepted \$500; and Martin J. Osterwald, alleged to have accepted \$200. Alderman Patrick O'Brien, said to have accepted \$100; and Alderman Louis Brown, said to have accepted \$100 each.

"Honest Tom" Confesses.
Alderman Glinn has long been known in city politics as "Honest Tom." When arrested this afternoon, he said he turned over \$10,000 and made a complete confession. Schreiner, who is claimed by the authorities to be the mastermind of the graft, is being held in the city jail. He has not received any of the money, but he is charged with the conspiracy to accept a bribe. He is charged with the conspiracy to accept a bribe. He is charged with the conspiracy to accept a bribe.

The investigation, which culminated in the arrests today, has been going on since February, when rumors of graft in the council made heads began to turn. Mayor William B. Thompson sought the services of detectives, and Andrew L. Green, a prominent manufacturer, agreed to finance the probe.

Soon after the investigation was begun, the Western Railroad applied for a franchise to take a line through the city. It was then that the graft began. The railroad wanted to erect a warehouse and otherwise increase its shipping facilities. The application was held up in the Council for a time. Then suddenly the Council granted the application by a vote of several members, who had previously opposed the measure.

Operative at Work.
Meanwhile the Burns operative, who represented himself to be a land agent for the Western Railroad, had been at work. He had entered the city and had been working for some time. He had been working for some time. He had been working for some time.

TO ORGANIZE SEPARATELY
Convention of Whites and Negroes Will Be Held at Different Places.
Jacksonville, Fla., July 25.—The progressive party of Florida is being organized along unique lines. By mutual agreement the white and negro followers of the movement are to organize separate chapters within the party. A State mass convention of the whites will be held in Ocala tomorrow, to which all who are in favor of the movement are invited. The negro party affiliation is invited. This convention will select half of the allotted number of delegates to the national convention to be held in Chicago August 5, and it is said will nominate a complete State ticket, made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and wage a vigorous campaign.

The negro branch of the party will also meet in State mass convention tomorrow. This convention will be held in Jacksonville, and it is believed that it will be a most successful one. The party is expected to win a large number of votes in the coming election.

STORY OF MURDER BY EYE-WITNESS

Following His Testimony Webber and Sullivan Are Held.

BOTH AT SCENE OF ASSASSINATION

Louis Crese Identifies These Men as They Sit in Coroner's Court Room—Gaynor Directs That Becker Be Not Suspended Without Evidence to Justify Dismissal.

New York, July 26.—Testimony that Bridgie Webber, in whose gambling house the murder of Herman Rosenthal was committed, is said to have corroborated the testimony of the police and the coroner's jury. Louis Crese, a waiter, testified at the hearing that he saw the assassination. Two men sat in the "murder car" while four others who stood nearby shot Rosenthal down as he came from the hotel. Crese identified Webber as one he had recognized on the scene and pointed out Sullivan as having been there immediately after the shooting.

John Reiser, known as "Joan the Barber," testified that he had seen Webber near the Metropole after the shooting and that "Bridgie" was running. Mayor Gaynor took a decided stand today in the turmoil that has arisen over the inquiry. He wrote to Police Commissioner Waldo, directing that Bridgie Webber, who was charged with the murder, be not suspended or put on trial without evidence to justify his conviction and dismissal. On the other hand, he directed that the murder of Rosenthal be investigated.

Gaynor Takes a Hand.
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There was a dramatic session of the coroner's court this afternoon, and Louis Crese was the star witness. His testimony was the first brought out relative to the actual slaying of the gambler.

Crese said he had arrived in New York the day before the shooting to look after a job. He had been along by the Metropole just before the assassination. A large, gray automobile was standing there, and in the car were a chauffeur and one man. Four men stood near the "murder car."

Shoot at Signal.
They said to me and the witness, "What do you want here?" I did not answer, and they said, "Go away and mind your own business." A man came from the Metropole and he put his hand to his head. As he did this the men scattered to the street. A man came from the Metropole and he put his hand to his head. As he did this the men scattered to the street.

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COMBINE TO PASS EXCISE TAX BILL

Democrats and Progressives Unite Again in Senate.

VERY MUCH LIKE HOUSE MEASURE

Amendments for Repeal of Canadian Reciprocity Law and Fixing a \$2 Per Ton Tariff on Print Paper Attacked. Little Opposition Offered by Republicans.

Washington, July 26.—Democrats and progressives united again in the Senate tonight, and by a vote of 34 to 15 passed the Democratic excise tax bill, extending the present tax on corporations to the business of individuals, private firms and partnerships. Attached to the measure, also by the aid of the Republican votes, were amendments for the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity law and a fixing of a \$2 per ton tariff on print paper, and for the establishment of a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission.

The second day's victory for the Democratic progressive combination came after a debate lacking in interest. The passage of the excise bill became certain early in the day, and the Republican leaders offered little opposition to it. Senator Borah led in a fight to have his income tax amendment adopted in place of a "tax on business," but was defeated, 33 to 23.

The Democratic majority stood almost solidly against any change in the House bill that would threaten its defeat. They declared the "tax on business" was clearly constitutional, while an income tax law had once been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and might again suffer that fate, until the States ratify the amendment to the Federal Constitution. On the passage of the excise bill, the Democrats were supported by the following progressives and insurgent Republicans: Bourne, Hristow, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Gorman, Jones, Keaton, La Follette, Nelson, Pollock, Townsend and Works.

Only Minor Changes.
The measure was changed from the original House bill only in minor particulars, except for the repeal and the permanent tariff commission provision.

It will go back to the House for the approval of that body, and it is believed that an agreement soon will be reached, so that a perfected measure can be laid before the President for his approval.

The excise measure would levy upon all persons firms or partnerships an annual tax equal to 1 per cent of net income in excess of \$5,000. Senator Cummins' permanent Tariff Board amendment, which was carried over yesterday in the wool fight and then lost in the final upheaval when the La Follette bill passed, was attached to the excise bill by a vote of 28 to 25. All of the Democrats except Pomeroy of Ohio, voted against the Tariff Board, while all of the Republicans except Hayburn of Idaho, supported it.

The chief fight arose from that concerning Senator Borah's income tax measure, came upon the Canadian reciprocity amendment offered by Senator Gorman of North Dakota. The amendment adopted by the Senate, 31 to 26, provided for the complete repeal of the reciprocity law and for the establishment of a rate of \$2 per ton on print paper imported from Canada. In place of the present duty of 10 cents.

Senator Bacon Finally Offered
an amendment to repeal all of the reciprocity law except the free sugar section. It was defeated, 31 to 27. The Gorman amendment was then adopted.

The Senate made a change in the excise bill so that the tax would not apply to labor organizations, agricultural associations, fraternal organizations of an insurance character. This amendment was offered by Senator Fletcher. A plan to check the tobacco monopoly by a special excise tax on production above a certain amount offered by Senator Hitchcock, was defeated.

Distinguished Jurist Dead

End Comes Peacefully After Illness of Several Months.

JUDGE SAMUEL B. WITT STRICKEN BY DEATH

Widely Known as Learned Attorney, Able Judge, Courteous Official and Friend, He Had Held Office Without Opposition for Many Years.



JUDGE SAMUEL B. WITT.

ROOSEVELT GIVES OUTLINE OF VIEWS

His "Confession of Faith" for Chicago Convention Is Completed.

CRITICIZES BOTH PARTIES

Measures He Favors Are Corrective to Socialism and Antidote to Anarchy.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 26.—The "Confession of Faith" of Colonel Roosevelt is now down in black and white, the finishing touches having been made today. When he has completed the recital of his doctrines in Chicago on the night of August 10, he probably will be called socialist, or anarchist, and may be born, he said tonight. But he insisted that the measures he advocated must come.

"They are a corrective to socialism and an antidote to anarchy," he declared. Two of the more striking measures favored by Colonel Roosevelt are the fixing by law of minimum wage scales for women workers, and a guarantee by law to workmen employed in what he calls the "continuous industries" of eight hour shifts and one day's rest in every seven.

Although Colonel Roosevelt has taken unusual precautions to prevent the contents of his speech from becoming known prematurely, he gave a glimpse behind the veil tonight. He dealt almost entirely with broad economic problems and gave the impression that he will lay emphasis chiefly upon subjects of this nature, which he says both the Democrats and Republican parties have ignored in their platforms, rather than upon matters which might be placed under the head of partisan politics.

Colonel Roosevelt said at the outset he had not wished at the present time to take up new things, but had come to the conclusion that he must develop some of his doctrines in his Chicago speech and go further than ever before in making his "handwritten" program clear to his opponents as radical measures.

To Correct Evils.
Business should be encouraged in every legitimate way he said, but at the same time business prosperity should be made the "handmaiden of the people" and the tendency should be toward a diversification of the ownership of property. The lines along which business has developed recently, as best illustrated by the formation of huge corporations, should be recognized and the tendency toward monopoly should be corrected by the establishment of minimum wage scales for women, and he added that later it probably would be necessary to make similar scales for male workers. His proposal of guarantee of six day work and eight hour shifts he restricted to the "continuous industries," like the steel mills, in which work is kept up twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week.

THAW IS INSANE IN EYES OF LAW

Must Remain in Asylum, Where He Was Placed on February 1, 1908.

JUSTICE KEOGH'S OPINION

Thinks It Would Be Dangerous to Public Safety to Grant His Discharge.

White Plains, N. Y., July 26.—Harry K. Thaw, in the eyes of the law, is still insane, and must remain in the asylum where he was placed on February 1, 1908, after he had killed Stanford White. Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Supreme Court, today denied Thaw's application for freedom. The court took the ground that Thaw's release would be dangerous to public safety.

In his opinion Justice Keogh briefly sketched the attempts made by Thaw in 1908 and 1909 to obtain his discharge from the hospital. In both instances, Justice Keogh said, the court held that Thaw was then insane, and that it would be dangerous to the public peace and safety to grant his discharge.

"The present writ," said the judge, "was obtained to secure the release of Harry K. Thaw on the ground that he is now sane, and the question of his present sanity or insanity was the subject of an inquiry occupying eighteen days, during which he had the aid of most able and faithful counsel, and a majority of the court held that Thaw was then insane."

Justice Keogh said that there would be no useful purpose in reviewing the history of the present case. "My whole duty is fully performed," said Justice Keogh, "when I decide the single question presented for decision—sane or insane, and would his release be dangerous to the public peace and safety?"

"Having listened to all the testimony I am of opinion that Harry K. Thaw is still insane and that his discharge would be dangerous to the public peace and safety."

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